



COVID-19 Guidance for Pregnant Women

At this time pregnant women are not at a higher risk for severe consequences of COVID-19 than the general population. Since this is a new virus, HCPH recommends that pregnant women take precaution since pregnant women are more likely to get infections than non-pregnant women. If you have an underlying heart or lung condition, such as asthma, you may have more complications if you get coronavirus.

WHAT EFFECT WILL CORONAVIRUS HAVE ON MY DEVELOPING BABY IF I AM DIAGNOSED WITH THE INFECTION?

At this time, there is no evidence that there is an increased risk of miscarriage. There is also no evidence that the virus can pass to your developing baby while you are pregnant.

WHAT EFFECT WILL CORONAVIRUS HAVE ON MY NEW-BORN BABY?

It is unknown whether COVID-19 can be passed on to babies through the breast milk of women with confirmed cases of the virus. In limited studies of pregnant women infected with COVID-19 or other coronavirus infections, the virus was not detected in their breast milk.

A mother with confirmed COVID-19 who is still showing symptoms, should take all possible precautions to avoid spreading the virus to her infant, including washing your hands before touching the infant and wearing a face mask while breast feeding.

At this time, there is no information about the long-term health effects on infants with COVID-19 or those that come in close contact with the virus. In general, premature babies and babies with low birth weight are more likely to have long-term negative health effects.

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